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of peace. How many fire-brands lighted by various hot-heads in the House, has Mr. Sumner quenched in the Senate! No one will accuse him of the least pulse of ill-will toward that great nation with whose leading statesmen he is on terms of personal acquaintance, and in the habit of familiar correspondence. But Mr. Johnson's treaty shocked Mr. Sumner's moral sense, and he had no alternative but to move its rejection. He carried his measure by the unparalleled vote of fifty-four to one. Let this grave, grand speech, therefore, be heard in England as the almost unanimous voice of the Senate and people of the United States."

Nor is the following testimony a mere ebullition of a partisan: "Mr. Sumner's true qualities as the most steadfast, just-minded, and prophetic of our statesmen every year appear more and more manifest. Whoever else fails, Mr. Sumner stands firm; whoever else plays the demagogue, Mr. Sumner remains the patriot; whoever else seeks for place and promotion, Mr. Sumner looks only at his duty. So, session after session, this incorruptible and unappreciated man stands at his post, through calumny and praise, alternately deserted and supported by political friends, evermore serving his country with a purity and fidelity worthy of Sir Philip Sidney. No other living American statesman is so likely to be remembered with gratitude by the next generation."

This action of our Senate was designed to be in the interest of a peace permanently better for both parties than that likely to be secured by the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. We think it will be so, unless the fiery war-spirits found in the two countries shall seize on the pending dispute to stir the embers of jealousy, anger and ill-will, until they succeed in bringing on actual war. We have some such war-dogs among us; but happily they are now in a hopeless minority. So long as such statesmen as Charles Sumner are at the helm, we can have little or no fear of war in any event of this or any other controversy with our Father-Land; but should pro-slavery revenge and Fenian hatred towards England gain political ascendancy here, God only knows what might be the result. Yet even then we think public opinion here would forbid an appeal to the sword; for the mass of our people, especially the more intelligent and influential, have long since ceased to think of settling *any* dispute between ourselves and England in any other way than by peaceful means.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has been passed to a second reading; a measure 25 years and more behind our own action on the subject. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the laws of naturalization, have made a report. They recommend the enactment of a law recognizing naturalization abroad as alienating British subjects from their allegiance to England, and propose the entire abolition of the disability of aliens to hold landed property. The discussion in Parliament on the Irish Church bill was continued with much interest, and with results invariably in favor of the reformers by large majorities. Much excitement prevailed on learning the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty by our Senate, but perhaps less than could have been expected, and without apprehensions that the peace of the two countries would be endangered. Further terrible colliery explosions in Lancashire. Advices from Capetown, received in London, state that a tract of country in southern Africa, five hundred miles long and

from fifteen to one hundred and fifty miles broad, had been burned over, occasioning great destruction of property. Many natives perished in the flames. The Prince of Wales is now in Constantinople, on a visit to the Sultan of Turkey.

FRANCE.—Public meetings held in Paris on the 8th were dispersed by the police, and many arrests were made. In the Senate on the 10th, the defensive measures proposed by the government were generally approved. In the Legislative Body, Minister Javallette made a long and pacific speech, concluding with the words, "It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace."

SPAIN.—The full text of the new Constitution reported in the Cortes contains some provisions of general interest. The form of government is to be that of an hereditary monarchy. In case of the extinction of the royal line of succession, the new monarch is to be elected by the Cortes. The latter body will consist of a Senate and a Congress, the latter—the lower house—to be chosen by the people every three years, and the former to renew one-fourth of its members every third year. Trial by jury is guaranteed in all cases, civil and criminal. Suffrage is to be universal. No Spaniard, in full possession of his civil rights, can be deprived of his vote, or of the right of free speech or of petition. Public meetings must take place only by day. The following are the articles on religion:

"ARTICLE 20. The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion.

ART. 21. The public and private exercise of any other worship is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right.

ART. 22. If any Spaniard profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them.

ART. 24. Every Spaniard may found and maintain establishments of instruction, or of education, without previous license, save the inspection of the competent authority for reasons of health and morality."

The same mail also gives reports of Protestant meetings held at Seville, showing that the change is something more than on parchment. These things indicate a great advance in Spain, and give greater hopes of the future. Much political excitement is said to exist in Madrid, and fears are felt that an outbreak may result from the exasperation of party feeling. The Carlist central committee, in Paris, has been for some time actively preparing to excite a civil war in Spain. The Minister of War asked the Cortes to grant a contingent of 80,000 men for the army for the year 1869. The conscription laws continue to meet with opposition in various parts of Spain. A new loan required by the provisional government, has been reported in the Cortes. Troops have been sent to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists from crossing the frontier into Spain. Orders for holding elections have been sent to Cuba, and deputies to the Cortes from that island are expected at an early day.

HUNGARY.—The recent elections were conducted with great excitement and violence this year. At last accounts a hundred persons had been killed and wounded, and five battalions of soldiers had been sent from Pesth to try and preserve the peace.

The difficulties between Turkey and Persia are in a fair way to be settled. The contending parties have agreed to refer the rectification of the frontier to a mixed commission of Turks and Persians.

Another plot to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt has been discovered and frustrated. A loaded bomb was found under his chair in the theatre, and was withdrawn before it could explode. Arrests of suspected parties have been made.

In Cuba the rebellion continues with no prospect of an early termination. Both parties are enlisting colored regiments. Whatever other results may spring from the war; it is now certain that slavery in the island must come to an end.